NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

Novel Case in Bankruptcy-Interesting Revenue Fraud Cases-McFarland Arraigned and Pleads Not Guilty-The Astor House Deathbed Marriage-The Washington Marine Insurance Company-The Stock Exchange Litigation-The Stock Dubbling Lawyers-Miscellancous Cases.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN BANKSUPTCY. The Bininger Case-Important Question of Jurisdiction.
Before Judge Blatchford.

In the Matter of the Petition of Hardy, Blake & Co. vs. Bininger & Co .- This case came up yesterday for trial, the question before the jury being as to whether Bininger & Clarke should be adjudicated ankrupts. The matter has been some time in dis pute and the facts have already appeared. Bininger Co. were proprietors of the large wholesale concern at the corner of Liberty and Tem-ple streets. It appeared that some differnce arose between Bininger & Clarke at a me when, as alleged, they were unable to neet their engagements, and that a receiver was appointed over the property, which was represent as far exceeding the liabilities of the firm. Some of the creditors took steps to have Bininger & Clarke declared bankrupts; but as the property was placed in the hands of a receiver for its proper disposal they were restrained from taking action. The case was brought before the United States Court, and it

they were restrained from taking action.

was brought before the United States Court, and it was set down for trial.

Mr. Compton, with whom was Mr. J. F. Morgan, moved for an adjournment on behalf of Mr. Clarke, on the ground that one of his relatives was danger-ously ill, and that a postponement of the case was necessary. He desired, moreover, to argue the question of jurisdiction; but at present he moved that the matter be adjourned.

Mr. Bangs for the petitioners opposed the motion and insisted that the trial should be proceeded with.

Indee Blatchford decided that the case should be

tried.

Evidence was then taken on behalf of the petitioners, showing that Bininger & Co. had contracted debts with them, that when the notes become due they were not paid, and that the reason they desired to put the firm into bankruptcy was to get their money.

money.

The cashier of the establishment was next examined, and testified as to the condition of the firm to the effect that their liabilities amounted to \$215,000, while their assets were from \$350,000 to \$500,000. The average amount of their assets was about \$400,000.

or \$220,000, while their assets were from \$500,000. The average amount of their assets was about \$400,000. The average amount of their assets was about \$400,000. Abraham B. Clark was then examined, and in reply to Mr. Compton stated that he had been concected with the firm since 1821 and had been a working partner since 1830; the firm was much embarrassed since the beginning of November last; Bininger issued paper without consulting him or telling him what it was for; at that time there was a stringency in the money market and the issue of a large quantity was accordingly attended with depressing results, although the firm was largely solvent at that time, but there was nothing they could immediatly convert into money without loss or without joopardixing the interests of the creations; on the 4th of November Bininger served him with a notice of dissolution of partnership and in a few days atterwards he discovered that he had an animus against him; subsequently Bininger told him that he (Clarke) had no rights in the premises, that he had not a "red ceni" in the concern and that he would kick him out. The witness further stated that he

not a "red cent" in the concern and that he would kick him out. The witness further stated that he had rights equal to those of Bhilinger and that he merety applied for the appointment of a receiver in order to protect the property for the creditors.

In cross-examination by Mr. Baugs the witness reterred to the property owned by the firm, including real estate in Virginia and the premises in this city, and proceeded to give a statement of the receipts in case the property had been auctioned. Had the wines been sold without advertisement they would not have brought haif their value.

After some further evidence had been adduced Mr. Compton addressed the jury, contending at some length that no act of bankruptcy had been committed.

committed.

A lengthened discussion then ensued as to whether Bininger & Co. were solvent at the time the receiver was appointed. Finally Mr. Bangs moved to amend the petition, and the Court having granted the motion the case was adjourned till this morning.

Condemned Property. The following property was yesterday condemned no claimants having appeared after the return of the usual process had been made:—Pive barrels of whiskey, found in Front street; one still, found on the southeast corner of Ninth avenue and Forty-sixth street.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. Alleged Revenue Frands.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. Thomas R. Blake.—The dendant was charged with carrying on the busine of a retail liquor dealer at the corner of Hester and of a retail liquor dealer at the corner of hister and Ludlow streets without having paid the special tax required by law. The same charge was preferred against William Rappenhagen, who carried on busi-ness at No. 52 Hester street. Both defendants were held to await the action of the Grand Jury. Illicit Removal of Spirits.

The United States vs. Patrick Campbell,-The the illicit removal of five barrels of whiskey upon which the tax had not been paid. It appearing, however, by evidence additioned, that the defendant was entirely unaware of the transaction and was absent at the time of the removal of the spirits to his premises, Commissioner Sateids ordered the dehis premises, Commission fendant to be discharged.

The Kurtzman Counterfeiting Case. Before Commissioner Osborne.

The United States vs. Otto Kurtzman.-As previonsly mentioned, the defendant, an old man, is charged with selling counterfett money to two boys, named William Bagg and Robert Parker. At the adjourned examination held yesterday nothing im-portant was childed, and the further hearing was set down for Monday next.

Larceny in a Foreign Port. Before Commusioner Betts.

The United States vs. George McDowell, John Egan. George Hall, John Franks, Peter London and Edas Lowdon.—The defendants were seamen attached to the American ship Tatti. They were arrested on a charge of having stolen a large quantity of nutria skins, part of the cargo, while she was anchored at

Bucnos Ayres.

John McCarthy, a seaman on board the vessel,
testified that there were 3,000 or 4,000 skins in each
bale; that he saw a number of the skins in the
prisoners bunks and appropriating them to their In cross-examination the witness testified that a difference had arisen between the matter

er hearing of the case was adjourned till

An Insurance Squabble-Motion to Punish Assignees for Contempt.

Before Judge Barnard. In the Matter of the Washington Marine Insurance Company.—it appears this company were declared insolvent under the laws of the State of New York, insolvent under the laws of the State of New York, and it was consequently determined to have its affairs wound up. With this view a receiver was appointed to distribute the property equitably among the creditors. Subsequently the Ocean Insurance Company, of Maine, instituted proceedings against the Washington Marine insurance Company to compet an account. Assignees were appointed, who took nossession of some of the property, and the case now comes up on motion to punish these assignees for contempt of court, and to have them arrested. It is claimed that the company's affairs were exclusively in the hands of the State courts and that consequently, the assignees were not justified in their action. A further motion was also made to restrain them from joining in any suit against the receiver.

Judge Barnard granted both motions. For motions, Giarence A. Seward; against, Isaiah T. Williams.

Injunction Against the Stock Exchange Dis-

solved. Before Judge Barnard.

Gillespie vs. Neilson, President of the New York Stock Exchange,—This was a motion to dissolve an injunction restraining the defendants from enforcing the rules of the Stock Exchange against the plaintiff and others. After argument by ex-Judge Barrett for the motion, and Mr. Marbury opposed, the Court granted an order dissolving the injunction.

Decisions Rendered. By Judge Barnard.

Morford vs. Simons.—Motion granted. Stevens vs. Post, and Purdon vs. Dimmick.—Motions granted, and reference in each case ordered to T. C. Fields to hear and determine.
Wales vs. Benoist.—Motion granted.
United States Insurance Company of Battimore vs.
O'Brien, Sher(S, et al.—Motion denied.

Thorp vs. Thorp; Maloney vs. Loutrel.—Motions granted.

Bull vs. Bull.—Motion denied.

Hatnes vs. McKinley Oil Creek Petroleum Oil Company.—Motion granted; Wm. Bartlett appointed receiver. ceiver.
In re John O. Robinson, an Attorney and Counsellor at Law.—Referred to Wm. H. Tracy to report
what, if anything, is due to Robinson as an attorney.
Pitting and McKeesport Car Company vs. Harroom Order granted.

ence ordered. By Judge ingraham.

In the Matter of the Hermony Fire and Marine
Insurance Company.—Motion denied without costs,
Carey vs. Fuant.—Plaintiff stayed from any proceedings on the judgment until the amount due him
from the defeadant is ascertained.

Order granted.

dkind vs. Stafford.—Motion denied and refer-

SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-PAST I.

The Stock Dubbling Lawyers-Hawkins vs. Bliss-Verdict for the Defendant, with a Cen-Before Judge Monell and a jury.

Colonel Rush C. Hawkins vs. George Bliss, Jr.-This interesting case, the particulars of which were duly chronicled in these columns last week, has cul-minated in a verdict for the defendant. The jury

We, the jury, find a verdict for the defendent. We censure the manner in which the business has been transacted, es-pecially on the part of the defendant. After an allowance of \$500 had been granted to defendant one of the jurors arose and said that if he had known that an allowance could be given he would never have agreed to the vertict in the

world.

Thus far, then, the Wyoming Valley Coal and Railroad Company's stock has been triumphant, Bliss
having "crammed" "Bangs" and "blis" tered Hawkins.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Powers of Courts of Co-ordinate Jurisdiction Opinion by Judge McCunn.
Leipsiger vs. Castelle.—Judge McCunn has ren

Depinten by Judge McCunn.

Leipsiger vs. Castelle.—Judge McCunn has rendered the following opinion in this case:—

In this case we are called unon to say whether a court of co ordinate jurisdiction (the Common Pleas) has properly committed the defendant. We are of the opinion they have. En passant, if the party is held in custody for contempt (as this detendant is), plainty charged in the commitment, he cannot be discharged for informality in the drawing up of the precept. In a matter of this kind a court is not bound to strictly lay down the entire form of a commitment in the very words; if the substantial form of the writ is there this is sufficient. If the commitment is one which the court would have been authorized to make under any circumstance, all judicial matters of regularity are to be presumed. This is the doctrine entertained in The People vs. Nevens (1 Hill. 154); and glas in the case in Second Johnson, Ch. R., 198. These cases are leading cases to-day. The only inquiry that can be raised under a habeas corpus in cases of contempt is, first, the jurisdiction of the tribunal by which the party is committed; second, the form of the commitment (The People vs. The Sheriff, 29 Barbour, 622.) So jar as the first question is concerned it is not doubted but that the Common Pleas has jurisdiction; and, in regard to the last, as we have said cetter, if a commitment contains the substance, although some of the forms are uncompiled with, yet the commitment is good. The prisoner is in custody upon civil process, which process is regular upon its face, issued out of a competent court; he must, therefore, be remanded. With the question of defendant having the right to give ball to the jail limits we have nothing to do; this is purely a matter for the discretion of the Sheriff. We believe, however, that officer has the power, in such a case, to take bail. The "Issue of sn Eclipse?"—Sporting, Racing and Betting in Europe. "Issue of an Eclipse"-Sporting, Racing

and Betting in Europe. Before Judge Freedman.

Ten Broeck vs. Morris.-This was an action brought by the plaintiff, so extensively known in sporting circles, to recover \$40,000, alleged to be due him as a portion of the profits of racing American borses in Europe. Among other facts on which the plaintiff bases his claim is the right to recover a share in the profits arising out of the issue of the celeorated race horse Eclipse. It was claimed that the suit involves the examination of wrong accounts, betting books, expenses of training, transportion, &c., and on this ground a motion was made to send the case before a referee. Decision reserved.

DANIEL M'FABLAND ARRAIGNED FOR THE ALLEGED MURDER OF ALBERT C. RICHARDSON-THE DE-FENDANT PLEADED NOT GUILTY-INTERESTING FACTS RELATIVE TO THE ACTION OF THE GRAND JURY ON THE BEATHERD UNION OF THE GRANI AND MRS. M'FARLAND BY BEECHER AND FROTH INGHAM. Before Recorder Hackett.

At the opening of the court yesterday morning purpose of pleading to the indicament.

Mr. McFarland approached, and, after shaking hands with his counsel, Messra. Spencer and E. T. Gerry, took a seat in their midst, and rose upon the

The Clerk (Mr. Sparks)-Put Daniel McFarland to the bar. Addressing the prisoner—You are indicted for murder in the first degree in killing one Albert D. Richardson, by shooting him with a pistol loaded with gunpowder and bail, on the 25th of November. 1869. You demand a trial. Are you guilty or not guilty?

Mr. Charles S. Spencer (one of the counsel)—The defendant nieads not guilty.

defendant pleads not guilty.

The Recorder—Let him be remanded for the present.

After conferring for a few moments with his counsel Mr. McFarland was removed by one of the officers

and taken back to prison.
The following is a copy of the indictment:-

Oily and County of New York, so.—The jurors of the people of the State of New York, in and for the boay of the city and county of New York, upon their oath, present that Daniel McFarland, late of the Fourth ward of the city of New York, in the county of New York aforesadd, laborer, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, on the 25th day of No. in the county of New York a loresaid, aborder, and asduced by the instigation of the devil, on the 25th day of Norember, in the year of our Lord one theorems eight hundred
and stration and upon one Albert D. Richardson, in the
peace not hand upon one Albert D. Richardson, in the
peace not the people of the State then and there
being, wilfully, reloniously and of his "matice aforethought," did make an assault, and that the said
Daniel McFarland a certain pistol, of the value of one dollar,
then and there charged and loaded with gunpowder and one
leaden bullet, which said pistol the said Daniel McFarland in
his right hand then and there had and held to, at, against
and upon the said Albert D. Richardson, then and there
reioneously, wilfully and of his "malice aforehought," did
shoot off and discharge, and that the said Daniel McFarland
with the leaden builter aforesaid, out of the pistol aforesaid,
then and there, by force of the gunpowder aforesaid, shot of, seat forth, and discharged, as aforesaid,
the said Albert D. Richardson, then and tarer feioniously, wilfully, and of his "malice aforehought," did
strike, and Albert D. Richardson, then and tarer feioniously, wilfully, and of his "malice aforehought," did
strike, and Albert D. Richardson, then and tarer feioniously, wilfully, and of his "malice aforehought," did strike,
pinetrate and wound, giving to him, the said Albert D.
Richardson, one mortal wound of the brackth of
two inches and of the depth of eight inches, of which seld
mortal wound he the said Albert D. Richardson at the ward,
city and county aforesaid, "from" the day first aforesaid,
and in the year aforesaid, "from" the day first aforesaid,
and in the year aforesaid, did languish, and languishing did
live, and on which said 2d day of December, in
the same year aforesaid, did languish, and languishing did
live, and on which said 2d day of December in the year afore

against the peace of the people of the State of New York and their dispirit. BAMUEL E. GARVIN, District Automer.

It will be remembered that on the opening of the term Recorder Hackett, in his charge to the Grand Jury, called their attention to the Richardson-McFariand case, and after giving one or two practical inits as to how they should conduct the investigation necessary to be made before an indictment could be found, also suggested the propriety of investigating the conductor the clergymen who solemnized the deathbed marriage of Richardson to Mrs. McFariand. The Grand Jury did direct their attention to this matter, but a formidable difficulty presented itself in the progress of their investigations-viz., that the celebrated Theodore Parker, of Boston, who united Mr. and Mrs. McFariand in the holy bonds of wedlock, is deceased, so that no findictment for a violation of the statue against bigamy could be found against any parties by the present Grand Jury. It is nightly probable that the necessary evidence to warrant the finding of such a bill will be forthcoming, and that the Grand Jury to be sworn bext month will renew the investigation.

SENTENCE OF OFFICIERS HANNIGAN AND REMARKEN POST-FONED.

SENTENCE OF OFFICERS HANNIGAN AND REBNEN POSTFOVED.

Officers Hannigan and Remsen, who were convicted of grand farceny on Monday, were arraigned
for sentence. At the request of Mr. McKeon and
ex-Judge Stuart the Recorder remanded them thi
Thursday, in order to affort counset time to make a
motion for a new trial. The Assistant District Attorney stated that an anonymous letter containing
\$500 was sent to a Catholic priest and by him sent
to Justice Connoily. The communication stated that
the above sum was part of the money taken from
Mr. Wells, the complainant against the officers. As
Mr. Wells was desirous of returning to Kentnexy,
the District Attorney suggested that the money
should be handed to the complainant.

The Recorder said he would give no order in the
matter until after the motion for a new trial was
decided.

decided.
James Donaldson pleaded guilty to an attempt at James Donaldson pleaded guilty to an attempt at James Donaldson, he having, on the 5th of October stole \$246 worth of jewelry, the property of Jonn W

stole \$246 worth of jeweiry, the property of John W Baker.

James Muir pleaded guity to an attempt at burgary in the third degree. On the 20th of October he burgiariously entered the premises of Williamson & Kitch, No. 2s Broadway, and stole a coat valued at six dollars.

Donaidson and Muir were each sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

John Caiman was charged with stealing a watch worth eighty dollars from Thomas Conolly on the 16th of November. The compliainant identified another man as being the thirf, but a police officer found the prisoner next day in a candy shop with the watch in his possession. Mr. Howe subjected

the officer to a searching examination and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty without leaving their

The Grand Jury brought in a number of indictments, and in the afternoon the prisoners were arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Charies Robinson was tried and acquitted of a charge of larceny, preferred against him by Joseon Issae, who was a passenger on board the Daniel Drew from Albany, on the 2d instant. In the night time ne lost his watch, which he charged the prisoner with taking.

Drew from Albany, on the 2d instant. In the night time he lost his watch, which he charged the prisoner with taking.

Joseph Roberts charged Samuel Halsey with stabing him in the back with a small table knife, at Mrs. Lambert's boarding house, in University place, on the 6th inst. The compiainant and the delendant were colored waiters, and had a quarrel about a kettle of water. Joe swore that, without any provocation, sam stabbed him several times. When sam's turn to swear came it appeared that he was a member of the Baptiss Church, in good and regular standing: that he sought to avoid a quarrel, and to use his own language. "Was praying to God to keep my mouth shut when he used bad language to me:" that Joe strack him first, flattened his nose and blackened his eyes. The jury believed his story and rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The following is the calendar for to-day:—The People vs. Robert O'Connell, bigamy; Same vs. Walter Hamilton, Jorgery; Same vs. Andrew McAlear, James McGuire and James McGuires, robbery; Same vs. Williams, Burglary; Same v. Herman Ladendorf, grand larceny; Same vs. John Jackson, grand larceny; Same vs. John Canfield, grand larcen; Same vs. John Canfield, grand larcen; Same vs. Minham Watson, receiving stolen goods; Same vs. John Canfield, grand larcen; Same vs. Williams, Same vs. Frederick Pfeifer, lorgery.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Judges Dowling and Kelly. GRRMAN "SAW GRINDER" AND HIS WIFE. John Reinhardt, a tall, bony, large-eyed German, by trade a pedestrian scissors, knife and saw grinder, was charged by his wife Anna with assault

that "her husband was not right in his head," for he was very jealous of her, and any man who would be jealous of her must be a fool. His jealousy went be jealous of her must be a loot. In s jealousy went to such great lengths that he would look her up in a room if he went away and would keep her in the store and not allow her to leave, so that she had scarcely five minutes of time at her own disposal during the last year of her married life. In addition to this he had cruelly assaulted and beaten her, knocking her down on the floor and then kicking her, marks of which were visible upon her nerson.

person.

Judge—Well, John, what do you say to this?

Defendant—Well, Judge, she is one ——; she d
that which is not right, and has a good many tries
and they are not women.

Complainant—That is not true, Judge. I am and they are not women.

Complainant—Teat is not true, Judge., I am a prudent woman, and have had three children; one is now living—a little girl.

Judge—Well, if I let him go will you take him

Judge-Well, if I let him go will you take home with you?

Complainant-No, I don't want him; he is not a good man. I can do better without him than with him. I want to have nothing to do with him any

him. I want to have nothing to do with him any more.

Judge—Well, I'll remand you, John, for a few days. You come up here again on Thursday and then your wife may have absend her mind.

A middle aged man named Nathan Pulvermuher charged Mary Meyers, a woman of a similar age, with noobing him of fifteen dollars.

Nathan said he met this woman in the middle of the day in October last, and that they went to a house together, and she there robbed him of the above amount. A few days ago he met the defendant in Broadway and caused her arrest, because he identified her as the woman who had robbed him in October.

The woman, with great protestations and evident carnestness, asserted her innocence and gave her address, and said she was a respectable married woman and never saw the man before he caused her arrest.

Mr. Hummel, who heard her statement in the police court, voluntarily undertook her defence. From the description the compiannant gave of the mode in which the robbery took place the court declined to believe him and discharged the defendant.

ANOTHER CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Ludwig Keryle and Louis Kiegler were charged, on the complaint of Simen Oberdorfer, with attacking him and violently beating him, in Essex street, on the night of the 12th inst.

The complainant said that the two men were of a party of eight who, without any provocation and quite strangers to him, knocked him down and struck him on the head, innicting injuries that he was now compelled to be under medical treatment for.

A number of witnesses for the defence were called A number of witnesses for the defence were called by Mr. Hummel, and the result was that it was clearly a case of mistaken identity, and the prisoners were discharged.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Before Judges Cierke, Ingraham and Sutherland. Argument in the Real case. SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Parts 1 and 2.—Ad-SUPERME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Parts 1 and 2.—Adjourned until Thursday.

SUPERME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Before Judge Cardoro. Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 157, 241, 33, 56, 57, 91, 137, 151, 189, 203, 219, 232, 233, 242, 12, 18, 62, 85, 27, 129, 139, 185, 164, 186, 188, 194, 211, 216, 220, 4, 5, 6, 10, 68, 100, 102, 117, 132, 138, 140, 153, 156, 165, 171, 177, 179, 192, 212, 214, 215, 292, 224.

SUPERME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Barnard. Call of calendar at twelve M.—Nos. 105, 106, 108, 109, 111, 112, 212, 217, 213, 114, 115, 116, 118, 123, 127, 128, 129, 93, 138, 130.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before

127, 128, 129, 93, 138, 130.

NUPRINOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Moneil.—Nos. 246, 803, 1151, 733, 3520, 1295, 1297, 1307, 721, 1077, 1227, 1195, 1213, 1221.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Curtis. Call of calendar atten A. M.—Nos. 4215, 4644, 4176, 4279, 4292, 4380, 4408, 4409, 4443, 4534, 4454, 4547, 4552, 4563, 4668, 4697, 470. Part 2.—Before Judge Alker.—Nos. 4533, 4605, 4607, 4608, 4609, 4610.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.—The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the

responding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnul's paarmacy, Health Building, corner of Ann street:—

1868, 1869, 1869, 1868, 1868, 1868, 1868, 1868, 1868, 1869, 1868, 1869, 18

A CARBLESS POSTMASTER .- An officer of the Thirty-second Police precinct yesterday morning

found the door of the Yonkers Post Office open FATAL ACCIDENT .- Jean Jourde, an employe of the Western Union Telegraph Company, fell from a sixth story window in the telegraph building yesterday morning and was instantly killed. He fell a distance of eighty feet.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ABnounces a series of holiday concerts to be given in their new hall, the first of which takes place this afternoon. Miss Keliogg and other eminent artists

A NEW WAY OF SECURING DEPOSITORS .- Yesterday morning an officer of the Sixth precinct found the door of the Citizens' Bank, No. 58 Bowery, open and the key in the lock. Fortunately the burgiars were all asseep and nothing was carried away. DEATH FROM BURNS.—Coroner Rollins was yester-

day notified to hold an inquest over the remains of Mrs. Mary Monetate, of No. 133 Cannon street, who died from the effects of burns received on Sunday last by her ciothes taking fire from a hot stove beside which she was at work.

DIND IN A CELL.—On Monday last William Wil-

liams, a man thirty-three years of age, was arraigned before Justice Dowling on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct and committed to the Tombs. During the following night Williams became worse and died in his cell. Coroner Flyan was notified. MASONIC.—The following officers of Normal Lodge.

No. 523, were elected on Monday:-W. M., Charles F Beesly; S. W., Horace A. Bliss; J. W., Theodore A. Beesly; S. W., Induct C., M., Indoore A., Peters; Treasurer, Samuei Cohen; Secretary, Robert Stephenson; S. D., Dudley A., Beekman; J. D., Joseph Strauss; S. M. C., J. H. Simberiand; J. M. C., James Potts; Trustees, W. H. Down, George H. Mitchell, William Mela. THE CENTRAL OFFICE BROKERAGE BUSINESS.

The announcement in yesterday morning's HERALD of the fact that curing the rush to the Central office yesterday certain attaches profited by the necessities of inspectors of election who desired to receive their pay, and bought up tight claims, fell like a bomb shell into that establishment. Yesterday the same rush occurred but the sharpers were unsuccessful in negotiating the purchase of claims.

jear. In this latitude the day is nine hours and fourteen minutes in length. In London still shorter. At St. Petersburg, Russia, the day is but five hours long, much further north but one nour, while north of north latitude sixty-six and a haif degrees, there is no day. The period of sunrise will take place at the North Pole and sunset at the South Pole on March 22, 1321

ished. At ten o'clock a delegation of citizens, headed by Police Justice Scott and Alderman Walsh, called upon President Bosworth and asked that Cap-tain Join Ward, transferred to the Thirtieth pre-cinct, be retained in command of the ward. It is not known whether the protest, which was without Captain Ward's knowledge, will be successful, but that officer will obey orders in the premises.

father of Captain Charles Klein, of the New York father of Captain Charles Riein, of the New York Cavalry, died at the ripe old age of seventy-eight years, and his funeral took place yesterday from the residence of Captain Klein, on the Bowery, opposite Spring street. Rev. Dr. Gaisenholmor, of the Lutheran Church, assisted at the funeral rites. A very large concourse of people had assembled; among them General Burger and his staff. About 1,000 people, friends of the deceased, were in front of the building as the coffin was brought out, and all uncovered their heads, As the procession passed off over flity carriages followed the neares to Greenwood Cemelery.

Young Men's Christian Association.—The

Young Men's Christian Association.-The Eastern branch of this association held their second public meeting last evening in their spacious second public meeting last evening in their spacious room 473 Grand street. A large number of members were present, also a number of ladies, who seemed to enjoy the entertainment very much, which consisted of singing, essays and readings by the members. A subject of debate. "Should Religious Societies receive any Support from the Public Treasury?" was argued by Messrs. Best and Craig in the addrimative, and Messrs. Abbott and Giblett in the negative, each being allowed fifteen minutes' time. The President decided in the addrimative, which seemed to give general satisfaction.

History of Music.—There was a fashionable and

HISTORY OF MUSIC. - There was a fashionable and highly intellectual gathering at Weber's piano warcrooms, corner of Sixteenth street and pifth avenue, last night, to listen to an address, the fourth of a series on "The listory of Music," by Monsieur Frederick Louis Ritter, the distinguished composer. The large room was brilliantly lighted, the toilets in gay tints and lovely fairles shone out with particular listing, and the audience were delighted with the intellectual feast served by Mr. Ritter. The speaker, after referring to the origin of music in its different branches, went on in that peculiar foreign accent of the English tongue so delightful to the American ear, to investigate melody and harmony as sciences and arts. The speaker alluded to the chronology and progress of the art, and educidated many valuable and interesting points relating thereto. highly intellectual gathering at Weber's piano speaker alluded to the chi-the art, and elucidated ma-ing points relating thereto.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A RETICULOUS ROBBERY .- James McEvoy, who was arraigned on Monday before Justice Con on a charge of stealing a reticule belonging to Ellen J. Walker, of 162d street and Tenth avenue, was yesterday brought up on remand at the Yorkville Police Court. Officer Rose and detective Mee, of the Twenty-drai precinct, who arreated him, presented before the court sufficient evidence as to his guilt, and he was committed to stand his trial at the Court of General Sessions.

A DOUBLE CHARGE.-Isaac Stevens, colored, was arraigned before Justice Dodge, at Jefferson Market, yesterday afternoon, by detective McConnell, of the Twentleth precinct, upon complaint of Mary I., Robinson, of No. 205 West Thirty-fourth street, charged with stealing one slik skirt from her on the 10th inst., valued at forty dollars, fie admitted the charge, and was committed in default of \$1,000 ball to answer. John Ferguson, of the same number, also charges that on the same date he stole forty dollars in money from him and clothing valued at \$100. He denied the latter charge, but was committed in default of \$1,000 ball. yesterday afternoon, by detective McConnell, of the

JUVENILE THIEVES .- At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday afternoon, before Justice Connolly, Daniel Becker, Jr., of No. 895 Second avenue, charged Becker, Jr., of No. 895 Second avenue, charged Michael Larkin, aged twelve years, Thomas McDermot, aged eleven years, and Thomas Donovan, aged eight years, with stealing a quantity of lead pipe, valued at \$100. They confessed to having stolen the goods, and were commuted for examination. The same three boys were charged by Herman Greffelt, of No. 411 West Tairty-sixth street, with having, on the 19th of December last, stolen a hempen rope valued at ten dollars. In this case they also admitted the charge and were committed for trial.

HOW THIEVES ARE MADE POLICEMEN.

TRIAL OF CAPTAIN BENNETT.

Gross Neglect of Duty-The President of the Board of Aldermen, a Police Justice and an Assemblyman Mixed Up in the Case.

The readers of the HERALD will remember that a few weeks ago a patrolman samed Edward Brantgan, of the Seventh precinct, was tried before the Police Commissioners on the charge of perjury and lismissed the force. The offence consisted in swear ing in his application for appointment that he had never been arrested. The evidence showed that he had been arrested five times, three of which were for grand larceny. On that trial it appeared that Cap-tain Bennett, of the Thirteenth precinct, to whom the papers had been sent to investigate Branigan's edents, reported that he was "a man of good character and reputation."

Immediately after the trial, which resulted in the dismissal of Branigan, the Commissioners felt scan-dalized, and put Captain Bennett on trial, for the purpose of relieving-themselves of the responsibility of the appointment. The strangest part of the case is that Branigan was one of Commissioner Henry

is that Branigan was one of Commissioner Henry Smith's appointess, and that his endorsers were Alterman Coman, Police Justice Shandley, Deputy Tax Commissioner Shields and other democrats. Yesterday the hearing of evidence in the case of Captain Bennett took place before Police Commissioners Bosworth, Brennan and Manierre. Chief Clerk Howley gave testimony as to the records of the case and the report of Captain Bennett, when winesses for the prosecution were called. Officer buchanan, of the Eighth precinct testified that on the 19th of April, 1868, he arrested Branigan in the act of stealing cotton; at that time Branigan was well known to the police, and had a bad reputation for months before the arrest; Mr. Vought, late of the for months before the arrest; Mr. Vought, late of the

Seventh precinct, stated that he arrested Branigan in the summer of 1807, for assaulting an officer; this reputation was bad.

Ex-officer Eapp, late of the Seventh, swore that in 1805 he arrested Branigan for assault and battery, but at that time knew nothing of his previous

reputation.
Officer Robert Copnor swore that he arrested

Officer Robert Connor swore that he arrested Branigan in 1885 for stealing cotton; but he was not identified by the complainant.

Officer Drucken, Twenty-sixth precinct, testified that in 1865 he arrested Branigan on suspicion of farceny. This closed the evidence for the prosecution. Captain Bennett was sworm in his own behalf, testified that on receiving the order to investigate the character and antecedents of Branigan and two others he gave the papers relating to Branigan to car detective Johnson, who reported that the applicant bore an excellent reputation; witness stated that, like other captains he was not in the habit of making personal investigations, notwithstanding that his returns represented that he had made the inquiries.

making personal investigations, notwinstanding that his returns represented that he had made the inquiries.

Detective Johnson stated under oath that a few hours after Branigan's papers were put in his hands office Brady, of his (Thirteenth) precinct, asked him if he knew who had Branigan's papers, and on being informed that witness had their Braify volunteered the information that he had known Branigan for fifteen years and he was "an excellent young man;" witness could find nothing against the character of the applicant; Assemblyman Galvin and a Mr. Archibaid liwin, of Gold street, bore testimony to Branigan's excellent character and both of them guaranteed to be responsible for the good standing of the alleged thief if he reported favorably.

Officer Brady was here called and admitted that he had given Branigan a good character; was intimately sequalined with him in 1867 and 1868; never heard of his arrest in those years, but had heard of his arrest for assaulting an officer; at the time he recommended Branigan to officer Johnson he supposed Branigan had put in his report the fact that he had been arrested for assault. The last witness was submitted to a scatching cross-examination, and will likely be placed on irial for his connection with the case.

The evidence was referred to a full board for its

the case.

The evidence was referred to a full board for its judgment.

THE KIDNAPPING CASE. Adjournment of the Hearing on the Writ of

Habeas Corpus Before the Supreme Court. Dr. Lewis and his daughter Corinna, appeared at he Supreme Court, before Judge Cardozo, yesterday merning. Miss Corlina was very gayly attired in searlet, ner long flaxen hair flowing gracefully around her neck. Her father, as she took her seat near the lable, removed her hat, and a very pretty, childish, but bright, intelligent face was at once revealed. She glanced around the court with the per-

control but the sharpers were unsuccessful in negotiating the purchase of claims.

The Short Afternoons.—This is the period of the Short Afternoons.—This is the period of the winter solstice and the shortest days of the year. In this latitude the day is nine hours and fourteen minutes in length. In London still shorter. At St. Petersburg, Russia, the day is but five hours long, much further north but one nour, while north of north latitude sixty-six and a haif degrees, there is no day. The period of sunrise will take place at the North Pole and sunset at the South Pole on March 12, 1871.

A Proprist.—Yesterday morning, on reading in the papers the transfers of police captains, the good people of the Tenth precinct were grieved and astonished. At ten o'clock a delegation of citizens, headed by Police Justice Scott and Alderman Walsh, called upon President Bosworth and asked that Captain Jourdan. He had nothing whatever to complain of, but there were obvious reasons why the little girl would be more comfortable at a hotel. Judge Cardozo said that he had the greatest confidence in Captain Jourdan, and he should not make any order that would interfer in any way with the exercise of that judgment and kindness he was sure that office of the Tenth precinct, be retained in command of the ward. It is not known whether the protest, which was wilfout that officer will obey orders in the premises.

Large Graman Poneral.—Mr. Seladin Klein, Turnsday morning at ten o'clock.

THE MINING HORROR.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MINE.

Details of the Caving In-Destruction of the Houses and Burial of Their Inmates-Recovery of Some of the Bodies - The Inquest - The Cause of the Horror.

STOCKTON, Dec. 21, 1849.

the people are filled with gloom and apprehension, and, as if in sympathy with the sorrows of the agonized relatives and friends of the un the terrible catastrophe of Saturday, nature has covered the verdure of the hills with a snowy pall, and the trees droop beneath the weight of their are proverbially secure, but here, on this elevated spot, 1,700 feet above the level of the sea, the highest point in Pennsylvania, human beings are trembling with apprehension, not knowing the moment when the earth shall quiver beneath their feet and hurl a hundred, feet above the place where these habita tions once stood seven persons, full of life and health a moment before their call, still ite buried amid wreck and ruin, beyond hope and lost forever. The mountain is their tomb, and wintry wind that whistles along its brow is their only requiem. The people comgreat numbers and intense excitement prevails. The tims, is the object of most attraction, for the bodies of the three unfortunates, recovered on Sunday, are hid from view in boxes awaiting burial; but those who venture near the dangerous guph are ignorant of the risk they run. Crackling noises are heard from time to time, and the earth slips down from the yawning sides with a tundering roar. The grief of the friends of the victims is mixed with personal apprehension; for, owing to the want of proper surveys of the mines that tap the mountains here on every hand, no one knows when or where the next creak may be heard, and the next plot of ground sink and disappear with all above it. The neghborhood of the disaster is fairly panic stricken; for those best qualified to judge unhesitatingly declare that sooner or later the whole town of Hazelton must go down. For the causes of this alarming condition of things I am not now able to indicate who will be charged with the responsibility, but before the close of my letter I hope to be able to present such facts as will enable the public to form a correct view of the state of affairs which rendered this territie disaster possible. The acknowledged fact that the entire neighborhood of Stockton, as well as the town itself, is undermined, and in many places very near the surface, and that a greater calamily may occur at any moment, call for a more elaborate account of the origin, extent and characterisates of the accident of Saturday morning than has yet appeared. I therefore propose—having just completed a careful examination of the mine as far as I could go—to furnish you with the result of my investigations, with this purpose in view, however, I must commence at the beginning, even at the risk of being considered tectious.

with the result of my investigations, with this purpose in view, however, I must commence at the beginning, even at the risk of being considered tedious.

The mine in which the accident occurred had a working capacity of two thousand tons per day, and was owned by Misses Linderman & Skeer. Previous to the organization of this firm E. A. Packer, the same who failed for a million and a hair in New York about two years ago, was proprietor of it; and the first shaft was opened and the first operations commenced in it by W. T. Carter, an English miner of great experience, who was also principal proprietor of the mine. The name by which the place was known in the mining districts was the "East Sugar Loaf." When Carter retired from business some fifteen years ago, his workmen had ceased to work that part of the mine immediately below the town in consequence of a "fault" being found, that is, a layer of rock presented itself and cut off the vein of coal. It appears that they did not know how many feet near the surface they had got, as no survey of the nime was ever made by Carter, but there is abundant evidence to prove that they considered the ground above perfectly secure. It is usual for miners when the vein has been followed up to a "fault" to abandon that particular portion of it, and in retreating to "rob the mine," or in other words, to remove the pillars of coal which during the working propped the subterranean editice. If Carter's men did this it would not have been considered unusual or improper, even though the surface should fall in immediately after they had secured their retreat from the mine; or if he did, that his order was not obeyed. Packer may or may not have "robbed" the mines in some places; that he did not disturb the pillars in the place where the accident of Saturday occurred is evident. Corter never ordered their retreat from the mine; but it seems to me, although attaches of the present owners of the place loudiy assert the contrary, that Carter never ordered the removal of the plilars, or if

Miners generally retire to sleep early and rise between five and six in winter. The little community of 1,200 workmen and their families were wrapt in sleep on Saturday morning last at hair-past four o'clock. The scattering town of Hazelton, of smail cabins for the inferior working men—lrish, Weish, English and Germans—and frame houses occupied by the miners proper, was as slient as the grave. The sky was clear and the aspect of the scene peaceful. A light glummered here and there on the mountain side where working men were preparing early for the labors of the day, but more brilliantly shome the caim Christmas moon gleaming over the mountain top and illuminating the deep valleys and bringing out time bold relief the huge boulders of rock over which stood sentinel like the tall pines, firs and hemlocks, streaked themarrow road that runs through the town a hundred yards from the depot of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and brought into clear view the parallel lines of the railroad runsing east and westfrom Wetherty to thazelton. One-haif hour more of sfence, and the doors of the wooden houses facing the street would be alive with men, women and children; lamps would gleam in place of the then descended moon, and the hardy miners would have the street would be alive with men, women and children; lamps would gleam in place of the then descended moon, and the hardy miners would have descended to their daily labor in the boweis of the arch.

the street would be alive with men, women and children; lamps would gleam in place of the then descended moon, and the hardy miners would have descended to their daily labor in the bowels of the enrit.

THE CATASTROPHE.

But while nature's night light still lingered on the mountain's brow and dashed streaks of silver on the tree tops and overhanging rocks the quiet village was disturbed by the loud wailing of a dog. The brute did not city with an ordinary yelp. No human loo was near; no apparent danger stimulated him to bark but be made the echoes ring with his persistent barking. Mr. Weiteran was awakened by the barking of the animal, and finding that there was no prospect of his quieting down put on his clothes and went out to be bilding where the animal was. He tnen taw the cause of the alarm. A house near by stood leaning forward, and by the uncertain high it seemed to be falling. A loud crassing was heard, and the earth beneath him appeared to be moving. At this moment the moon sunk beaund the opposite hill, and the scene was shrouded in impenetrable gloom. Wetterau instantly comprehended the situation and rushed to his house. He was nearly too late. His daughter, a young girl of seventeen years of age, being also aroused by the creaking of the tumbers of the frame building and the persistent howling of the faithful dog, rushed out in alarm, clad only in her night clothes, and as she did so the earth opened before her and she was precipitated fifto the abyss. Hapfly, however, at this moment the inhabitants of several other houses were aroused by the shaking of the earth and the low rumbling noises from the earth and were rushing about in terror. One, more cool than the others, John Hoskings, saw her lail, and desperately attempted a rescue at the period his own life. Others speedily joined, and the unconscious girl was finally dragged out from the jaws of death by the stalwart arms of the assembled miners, almost dead with cold and crushed by the falling timbers. In the meanth was gived, and the number of

bells of thest filly town began to sound over the Lenigs Valley, srouging the entire configurity with their quick-repeating peaks of flazieton, with Coionel Fluspatrice, onief engineer, and Mr. J. C. Tominson, chief engineer of engine No. 1, at once turned out and proceeded to the scene of the disaster with all speed. The distance was two and a half miles by the road, and a keen, tool with the way on the ground very quickly after the first away on the ground very quickly after the first alarm. Two streams of water were poured on the burning mass from that hour (half-pass seven) until eight c'elock in the evening, when all danger of a general confactory of the conformation of the conformation of the conformation of the conformation of the peak of the pe

it is to be hoped, however, that the truth will be allowed to come to light. We now live "not knowing what an nour may bring forth," and there is an exodus from this place of horror.

THE STATE GAME LAWS.

Proposed Repeal of the Section Regulating the Shoeting of Aquatic Wild Fowl on Long Island-Memorial on Behalf of the People of Suffolk County.
Within the last month there has been much agi-

tation on Long Island, and especially in Suffolia county, in favor of a repeal of the Game law or a modification of the law exempting a part of the island from its provisions. The following petition is being extensively circulated:—

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK:-

The following is the section of the law referred to in the petition, and that which we have italicized is the part which the good people of Suffoix county, or that small portion of them who are agitating the question, and who are desirous of gaining a livelihood for a few short years by exterminating this specie of game or driving them from "our beautiful and prolific bays and harbors" are opposed to:—

In the counties of King Green and Suffer or on.

ful and prolific bays and harbors" are opposed to:

In the counties of kings queens and Suffoik or on the waters adjacent to the same, no person shall kill, or have it his or her possession after the same is kflied, any wild goose, brant, wood duck, dusky duck commonly called black duck; mailard, widgeon, teal, shedrake, broadbill, cool or old equaw, between the luid day of June and the 20th day of October in each year with the given and the 20th day of October in each year with a present shall said for wild for any day of the year; and no person shall said for wild fourly or shoot at any still goose, brant or duck from any test propeled by said or steam, or from any boat attached to the same; and no person shall use any floating battery or machine for the purpose of killing with four, or shoot out of such floating machine of any solid goose, brant or duck. But nothing herein contained shall prohibits the use of doats or batteries in Long Island Sound. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of hity dollars for such offence.

The provisions of this act have been in force since

laiand Sound. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of nity dollars for such offence.

The provisions of this act have been in force since the first day of June of this year, and not in the last twenty years have wild fowl been so plentiful as twenty years have wild flowl been so plentiful as this fail and winter in our bays and harbors. The great enemy of this species of gause has been the market hunter (for we cannot call him sportsman), in the twelve hours between sunset and sunrise, he will kill wild fowl by propelling his battery into the midst of their roosting ground, and in the remaining hours of the tweaty-four follow a flock from eating ground to eating ground, until, demoralized, they seek less dangerous waters and leave our bays not to return. Of course, it requires skill and perseverance to shoot frem a battery, but it is the skill of the midnight assassin. In the waters of Long Island Sound the bays are not so well adapted for this kind of nutting, and consequently the market huntsmen have located themselves on the southern side of the island.

As our inventors have improved sporting implements from year to year, the wild fowl have been gradually disappearing, until our Legislature took the matter up and enacted this law, waith went middled the stand. It is the following:—

No necessor shall kill or nurses with the intent to kill, in the

of the inhabitants of the island. It is the following:—

No person shall kill or pursue with the intent to kill, in the counties of kings, queens, Suffolk and Richmend, any ruffed grouse, commonly called patridge, or any Virgina partridge, commonly called quad, at any time within two years after the passage of this act, except such person has stocked with game birds any of the lands lying therein, and they only under such restrictions as are contained in the various sections of this act.

The ground of opposition seems to be that the scarcity of quant, according to the ideas of its opponents, is not on account of too many huntsmen, but rather on account of our hard winters, which are more deadly than the sportsmen. It is also charged that the act was passed in the interest of the Sportmen's Club. We think Long Island instead of opposing this club should give them all honor for the interest which they have taken in the subject, for to their exertions we owe the entire law. The club have already expended large sums of money in stocking the island with quali; among the items they have contracted for are 10,000 live ones, which are to be delivered on the island from Florida the coming season.

But even if these reasons do not have weight with the opponents, they should bear in mind that only one season more remains in which this section will be enforced; and in all probability, even if this section was repealed, it would be in operation until a grouter part of the season had passed by.